

Joan Talks About the Big 5

Background Knowledge



Background knowledge is all of the information that children learn and store in their memories. This includes information about themselves, other people, objects, and the world around them. These concepts and key terms are introduced in the home language.

Background knowledge can be developed in one or more languages. It can also transfer from one language to another. Joan illustrates this as she talks about rice.





Background Knowledge meets Book Knowledge and Print Concepts

In exploring and reading books, both fiction and nonfiction, children learn about the world in which they live. They gain the understanding that some books provide information rather than tell a story and, with the help of adults, find answers to their questions. When parents read books in their home language, it gives children

the opportunity to learn about their

language, print, and culture.

In preschool, I
remembered the books
and would ask my mother
questions about how rice is
grown. She borrowed the book
The Life of Rice from the
library and read it to me.
Then I had a lot more
questions!

As a toddler, I
enjoyed looking at the
pictures in books, like
Rice and The Life of Rice,
as my teacher talked
about each picture.



Background Knowledge meets Alphabet Knowledge and Early Writing

In the early years, writing involves using pictures to convey messages, making marks on paper to give meaning to drawings, or writing a few letters of the alphabet. Writing is the bridge between the worlds of oral language and literacy—the written world.

Background knowledge gives children the material they will use in developing their pictures, messages, and basic written communcation (Schickedanz & showed us how to puff rice to make it rice cereal. Casbergue, 2004).

popcorn. She wrote down each Knowledge of step of puffing the rice on chart paper and put it on the the alphabet is wall. She sent a copy of a critical skill in the recipe home. the development of writing in English. In other languages it may be the syllabic alphabet (e.g., Bengali, Hindi), or logography (e.g., Chinese). Bilingual children often learn to read and write in both languages at the same time—at preschool, at home, or in both contexts (Schickedanz & Collins, 2013).

My teacher

It reminded me of making



This year, in kindergarten, my friends and I made our own book on grains. We glued different types of grains onto the paper, drew pictures, and wrote stories. We used our imaginations! My mom translated the stories we wrote into Bengali. I enjoyed sharing our stories in both English and Bengali.



Background Knowledge meets Oral Language and Vocabulary

Dual language learners may learn some words first in one language, and other words first in another language. Once they have learned a word in one language, they only need to learn the label in the other language since they already know the meaning! Background knowledge helps all children develop vocabulary and assists in the acquisition of oral language skills. It provides them with context, content, and conversation-making skills.



As we read a book called The Runaway Rice Cake, I shared idli with my teacher and friends. Idli is a type of rice cake that I eat at home with my family. Our teacher downloaded photos of both types of rice cakes, and we talked about the words for rice cake in Chinese and Tamil.





Professional References

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Sobol, R. (2010). *The life of rice: From seedling to supper*. Somerville, MA: Candlewick Press. Spilsbury, L. (2001). *Rice*. Chicago, IL: Heinemann Library.





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